

CAPSULE SUMMARY
BA-1815
Peterson-Tracey Duplex #1
132-134 Church Lane
Cockeysville, Baltimore County
Circa 1926
Private

The Peterson-Tracey Duplex #1, constructed circa 1926, reflects the early 20th century history of the town of Texas as it grew from a small limestone quarry town established in the early 19th century. The twin dwelling, constructed as an apartment building for local workers, is directly related to the industrial history of the community as it would have provided accommodations to the local workers and their families. Although commonly known as a duplex, this type of building is more appropriately called a twin dwelling, for the former term generally refers only to two-family dwellings that are divided horizontally between floors rather than vertically between bays.

Featuring minimal Craftsman style detailing, the two-story twin dwelling is four bays wide and features a solid, concrete-parged random rubble stone foundation and hipped roof clad in asphalt shingles. The two-bay-deep wood frame structure is clad in vinyl siding. Each apartment occupies two bays, and a two-bay wide porch with a half-hipped roof supported by tapered wood posts on concrete-parged stone piers shelters the two entries that pierce the central two bays. The building fronts south and sits close to the road with a parking lot and similar twin dwelling to the west. A three-light transom surmounts each sash-and-paneled single-leaf wood door with one-light sidelights over paneled dado and square-edged wood surrounds. Six 1/1 windows with vinyl surrounds and sills also pierce the façade. A single stretcher bond brick chimney rises from the center of the back slope of the roof. A gabled dormer clad in vinyl siding sits atop the north side of the west apartment. One-story, three-sided bay windows project from the sides of the dwelling. A one-story addition with a shed roof extends from the rear, or north elevation. Three non-historic outbuildings, including a carport and two sheds, are also located on the property.

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. BA-1815

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic

other Peterson-Tracey Duplex #1

2. Location

street and number 132-134 Church Lane __ not for publication

city, town Cockeyville __ vicinity

county Baltimore County

3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Raymond R. and Nancy L. Tracey

street and number 134 Church Lane telephone Not Available

city, town Cockeyville state MD zip code 21030

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Baltimore County Courthouse liber 3833 folio 547

city, town Towson tax map 51 tax parcel 227 tax ID number 0820067830

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- Contributing Resource in National Register District
- Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
- Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
- Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
- Recorded by HABS/HAER
- Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
- Other: _____

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	__1__	__3__ buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	__	__ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> domestic	__	__ structures
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	__	__ objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	__1__	__3__ Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> government		
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care		
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry		
		<input type="checkbox"/> landscape		
		<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture		
		<input type="checkbox"/> religion		
		<input type="checkbox"/> social		
		<input type="checkbox"/> transportation		
		<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress		
		<input type="checkbox"/> unknown		
		<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use		
		<input type="checkbox"/> other:		
			Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory	
			1	

7. Description

Inventory No. BA-1815

Condition

excellent deteriorated
 good ruins
 fair altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

The Peterson-Tracey Duplex #1 was constructed circa 1926 on the north side of Church Lane in the center of the small community of Texas in Baltimore County. Featuring minimal Craftsman style detailing, the two-story twin dwelling is four bays wide and features a solid, concrete-parged random rubble stone foundation and hipped roof clad in asphalt shingles. The two-bay-deep wood frame structure is clad in vinyl siding. Each apartment occupies two bays, and a two-bay wide porch with a half-hipped roof supported by tapered wood posts on concrete-parged stone piers shelters the two entries that pierce the central two bays. The building fronts south and sits close to the road with a parking lot and similar twin dwelling to the west. A three-light transom surmounts each sash-and-paneled single-leaf wood door with one-light sidelights over paneled dado and square-edged wood surrounds. Six 1/1 windows with vinyl surrounds and sills also pierce the façade. A single stretcher bond brick chimney rises from the center of the back slope of the roof. A gabled dormer clad in vinyl siding sits atop the north side of the west apartment. One-story, three-sided bay windows project from the sides of the dwelling. A one-story addition with a shed roof extends from the rear, or north elevation.

Three non-historic outbuildings are also located on the property. The circa 1980 carport comprises a shed roof clad in corrugated sheet metal and supported by square wood posts. The circa 1980 shed is clad in metal with a gambrel roof clad in corrugated fiberglass and features a double-leaf metal door. Dating to circa 2000, the second shed is a plywood-clad wood frame structure with a gambrel roof clad in asphalt shingles. The façade of this one-and-a-half-story shed is pierced by one flush single-leaf wood door and two 1/1 vinyl windows.

8. Significance

Inventory No. BA-1815

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science	
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history	
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:	

Specific dates	circa 1926	Architect/Builder	Unknown
Construction dates	circa 1926		

Evaluation for:

National Register Maryland Register not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

The Peterson-Tracey Duplex #1, constructed circa 1926, reflects the early 20th century history of the town of Texas as it grew from a small limestone quarry town established in the early 19th century. The twin dwelling, constructed as an apartment building for local workers, is directly related to the industrial history of the community as it would have provided accommodations to the local workers and their families. This building was most likely constructed by the same individual or company as the twin dwelling numbered 136-138 Church Lane, for they feature the same form and modest ornament. Although commonly known as a duplex, this type of building is more appropriately called a twin dwelling, for the former term generally refers only to two-family dwellings that are divided horizontally between floors rather than vertically between bays.

Settled as early as 1801 by John Clark, the community now known as Texas, Maryland, was originally referred to as Clark’s Switch. Over the next decades, the numerous quarries and mining opportunities surrounding the area drew many people to the settlement at Clark’s Switch, which was soon known as Clarksville, and then as Ellengowan.¹ Throughout the 19th century, Texas was well known as a center for limestone quarries.

The quarrying of Texas limestone for commercial investment began in 1804. The availability of this resource meant prosperity not only for local builders, but also for local farmers, for a large amount of Texas limestone was burned to produce lime for the conditioning of soil. From 1804 until 1840, the quarrying of limestone around Texas increased dramatically, resulting in a total of roughly 50 limestone kilns in operation during the last half of the 19th century. In 1877 alone, there were no fewer than 42 lime kilns in or near the center of Texas, most of which were situated along the Northern Central Railway near the town’s railroad station. This latter fact is probably due to the ease with which the final product could be shipped out of Texas for distribution and sale to other parts of the county.²

¹ The Heritage Committee of the Greater Timonium American Bicentennial Committee, Inc., *The Limestone Valley* (Timonium, MD: The Greater Timonium American Bicentennial Committee, Inc., 1976), p. 31.

² The Heritage Committee of the Greater Timonium American Bicentennial Committee, Inc., *The Limestone Valley* (Timonium, MD: The Greater Timonium American Bicentennial Committee, Inc., 1976), p. 129; see also *Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland* (Philadelphia: G. M. Hopkins, 1877), p. 47.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

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By the mid-19th century, the community was officially known as Texas. Its change in name was apparently spurred by a nationalistic fervor that overtook the area during the Mexican-American War.³ The industrial opportunity in the town led to an increasing population in Texas. In 1881, the town's population had reached 649, nearly two and one-half times that of Cockeysville, which was located only one mile to the north. Although no employment statistics exist for this time period, it is probable that the local quarries or kilns employed the majority of the residents of Texas. With increasing interests in the quarrying of limestone and its location along the Northern Central Railway, Texas then needed to accommodate the needs of its citizens. In 1852, St. Joseph's Catholic Church was founded. To meet the educational needs of children in the town, a schoolhouse was erected prior to 1877 along Beaver Dam Road. In addition, the Baltimore County Poor House was built in 1873 just east of Texas and York Road.⁴

The residential population of Texas lived primarily along the Church Lane corridor, perpendicular to the Northern Central Railway line through the town. Even with its strong economic growth from the 1860s through the 1880s, the citizens of Texas occupied only a small geographic area around the thriving commercial center of the railroad station. Although a few of the more wealthy citizens of the town had larger, more rural properties along other improved and unimproved roads that encircled the town, the vast majority of residential structures were built at the heart of the town.⁵

By the early 20th century, the community increased its density without expanding its borders. The town continued to thrive along Church Lane. It was at this point in the history of Texas that the Peterson-Tracey Duplex #1 was constructed, most likely in response to the thriving industrial development around the community. With increased commercial development to the north of Baltimore City in the mid- and late 20th

³ J.C. Sidney, *Map of the City and County of Baltimore, Maryland, from Original Surveys* (Baltimore, MD: James M. Stephens, 1850), n.p; see also John McGrain, *From Pig Iron to Cotton Duck: A History of Manufacturing Villages in Baltimore County* (Towson, MD: Baltimore County Public Library, 1985), p. 324, and The Heritage Committee of the Greater Timonium American Bicentennial Committee, Inc., *The Limestone Valley* (Timonium, MD: The Greater Timonium American Bicentennial Committee, Inc., 1976), p. 31.

⁴ J. Thomas Scharf, *History of Baltimore City and County from the Earliest Period to the Present Day: Including Biographical Sketches of their Representative Men* (Philadelphia: Louis H. Everts, 1881), p. 882.

⁵ *Atlas of Baltimore County* (Philadelphia: G. M. Hopkins, 1877), p.47.

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

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Number 8 Page 3

century, however, the population and building stock of Texas has begun a decline. The removal of the grade crossing along Church Lane now prevents passage from York Road through to Beaver Dam Road, and the residential community has been effectively cut off from the surrounding area. Additionally, an increasing number of properties have been purchased and developed by quarry interests, and much of the 19th and early 20th century residential buildings have been demolished.⁶

⁶ *Map of Baltimore County* (Philadelphia, PA: G. W. Bromley, 1915), n.p.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. BA-1815

- Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland.* Philadelphia, PA: G. M. Hopkins, 1877.
Baltimore County Historic Inventory
Heritage Committee of the Greater Timonium American Bicentennial Committee, Inc.. *The Limestone Valley.* Timonium, MD: The Greater Timonium American Bicentennial Committee, Inc., 1976.
Map of Baltimore County. Philadelphia, PA: G. W. Bromley, 1915.
McGrain, John. *From Pig Iron to Cotton Duck: A History of Manufacturing Villages in Baltimore County.* Towson, MD: Baltimore County Public Library, 1985.
Scharf, Thomas J. *History of Baltimore City and County From the Earliest Period to the Present Day: Including Biographical Sketches of Their Representative Men.* Philadelphia, PA: Louis H. Everts, 1881. Reprinted by Higginson Book Company, Salem, MA.
Sidney, J. C. *Map of the City and County of Baltimore, Maryland, from Original Surveys.* Baltimore, MD: James M. Stephens, 1850.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property .10 Acres
Acreage of historical setting Unknown
Quadrangle name Cockeysville Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

Since circa 1926, the Peterson-Tracey Duplex #1 has been associated with the 4,860 square feet known as tax parcel 227 of map 51, located in the Baltimore County Tax Assessor's office.

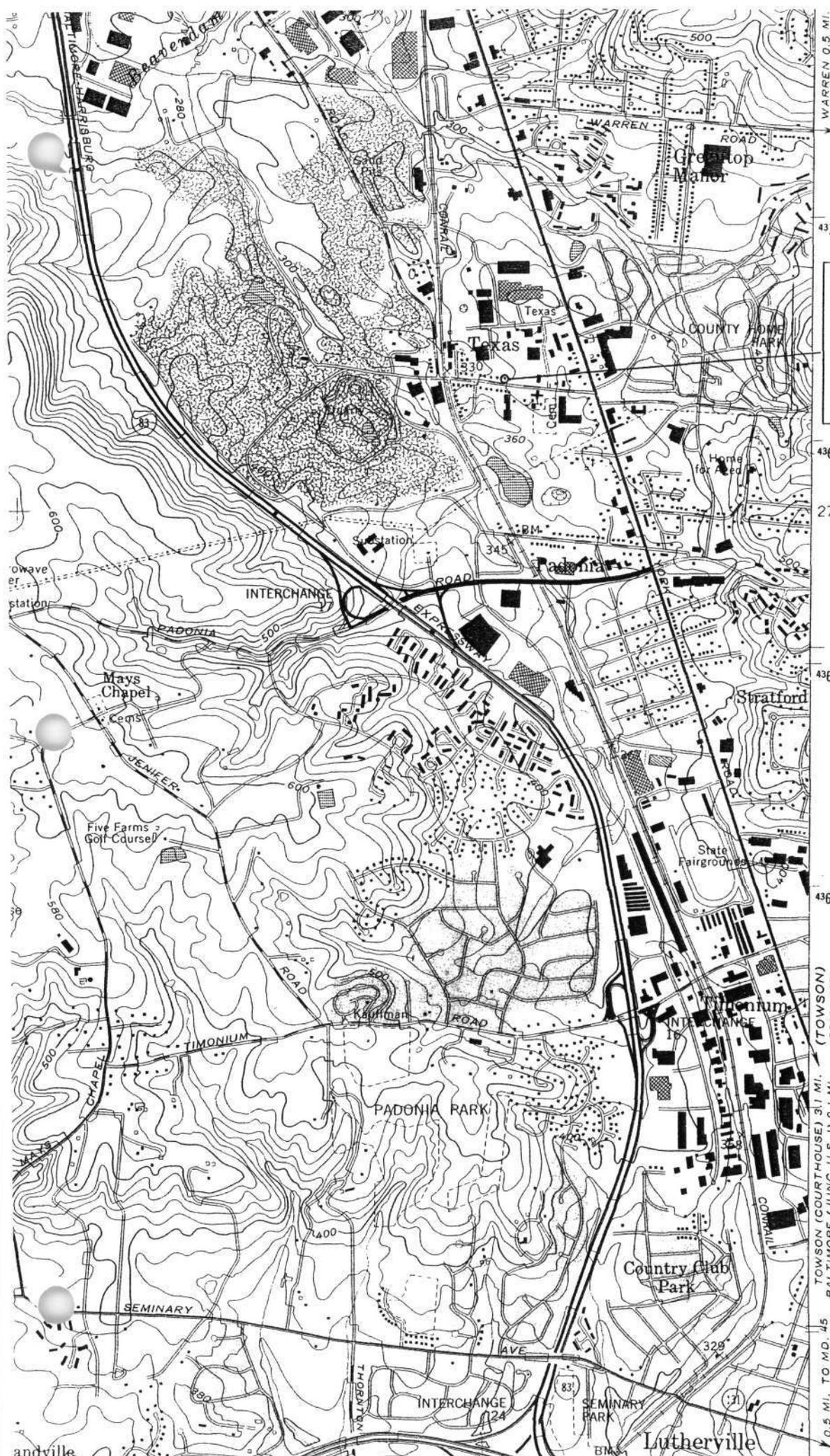
11. Form Prepared by

name/title	A. McDonald and A. Didden, Architectural Historians		
organization	EHT Tracerics, Incorporated	date	April 24, 2001
street & number	1121 5th Street NW	telephone	202.393.1199
city or town	Washington	state	DC

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600



USGS Quad: **COCKEYSVILLE**
 Scale: 1:24,000

BA-1815
 Peterson-Tracey Duplex #1
 132-134 Church Lane
 Cockeysville
 Baltimore County



WARREN ROAD
 4370
 4369
 27°30'
 4368
 4367
 (TOWSON) 5662 FINE
 3.1 MI.
 BALTIMORE (JUNC. U.S. 1) 9.1 MI.
 0.5 MI. TO MD. 45

andville

Lutherville



BA-1815

PETERSON-TRACEY DUPLEX #1
132-134 CHURCH LANE, COCKEYSVILLE
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

TRAILERIES

4/2001

MD SHPO

SOUTHEAST CORNER, CAMERA FACING NORTHWEST

1 of 2



BA-1815

PETERSON-TRACEY DUPLEX #1
132-134 CHURCH LANE, COCKEYSVILLE
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND
TRACERIES

4/2001

MD SHPO

NORTHWEST CORNER, CAMERA FACING SOUTHEAST

202

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

132/134 Church Lane

2

CITY, TOWN

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Texas

VICINITY OF

Baltimore County

STATE Maryland

COUNTY

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

DISTRICT
 BUILDING(S)
 STRUCTURE
 SITE
 OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

PUBLIC
 PRIVATE
 BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

IN PROCESS
 BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

OCCUPIED
 UNOCCUPIED
 WORK IN PROGRESS
ACCESSIBLE
 YES: RESTRICTED
 YES: UNRESTRICTED
 NO

PRESENT USE

AGRICULTURE
 COMMERCIAL
 EDUCATIONAL
 ENTERTAINMENT
 GOVERNMENT
 INDUSTRIAL
 MILITARY
 MUSEUM
 PARK
 PRIVATE RESIDENCE
 RELIGIOUS
 SCIENTIFIC
 TRANSPORTATION
 OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Raymond Tracey and Nancy Tracey

Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER

132/134 Church Lane

CITY, TOWN

Texas

VICINITY OF

Maryland

STATE, zip code

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTIONCOURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Baltimore County Courthouse

Liber #:

Folio #:

STREET & NUMBER

Alleghany Ave.

CITY, TOWN

Towson, Maryland

STATE

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The two storey house with a hipped roof standing at 132/134 Church Lane is a duplex. The house has a stone foundation and a wood frame covered by shingles. The house is 4 bays and 2 bays deep. In the center of the North side of the roof sits a double chimney contained within one outside chimney. Both halves of the house have a porch which is supported by 3 truncated stucco posts on the South facade. Also on this facade is a main entrance for each house, the doors bein of wood and having glass transoms. Each house also possess 2 back entrances at the Northern side of the house, of which one (for each side) is a cellar entrance. The East and West facades of the house both have bay windows in the North bay, containing 3 windows. 134 has dormer window addition on the NW roof which was built about 1974. There is a tin shed behind 134 and a wood shed behind 132. The windows of the house are double hung and have 1/1 lights.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD

- PREHISTORIC
- 1400-1499
- 1500-1599
- 1600-1699
- 1700-1799
- 1800-1899
- 1900-

- ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC
- ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC
- AGRICULTURE
- ARCHITECTURE
- ART
- COMMERCE
- COMMUNICATIONS

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW

- COMMUNITY PLANNING
- CONSERVATION
- ECONOMICS
- EDUCATION
- ENGINEERING
- EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT
- INDUSTRY
- INVENTION

- LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
- LAW
- LITERATURE
- MILITARY
- MUSIC
- PHILOSOPHY
- POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

- RELIGION
- SCIENCE
- SCULPTURE
- SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
- THEATER
- TRANSPORTATION
- OTHER (SPECIFY)

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Baltimore County Courthouse: Land Records

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE COUNTY

STATE COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Mary Sue Greisman

Dec. 4, 1978

ORGANIZATION

DATE

STREET & NUMBER

Goucher College

TELEPHONE

825-3300

CITY OR TOWN

Towson

STATE

Md.

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

The Survey and Inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 267-1438

132/134 Church Lane

<u>Grantor</u>	<u>Grantee</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Liber/folio</u>
Albert P Caslin and Anna H Caslin	Raymond Robert Tracey and Nancy Lee Tracey,wife	April 18, 1961	3833/547
Marion Caslin	Albert P Caslin and and Anna H Caslin	Feb.19, 1946	1433/171
Noah E Offut	Towson Building Assocaition Inc.	Oct.30, 1934	941/268

